COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ommon Feas Judge -James Pillars,
Auditor -George S. Moshler.

Oterk of Ourts -Scott W. Preble.

Treasurer - Peter Hosley.

Recorder -Paul Kemerer.

Probate Judge -Samuel B. Huffman.

Sherif -Samuel Myres.

Prosecuting Attorney - Henry Brown.

Coroner - D. F. Cline.

Commissioners - Joseph Saltzman, John D.

Bishop and John Edglington.

Infringry Directors - Jacob Thompson, R.M.

Watson, and J.R. Bushong.

Infrinary Superintendent - R. M. Lee.

Sch of Ex -miners - J. A. Pittstord, J. R. Kngy
and Dorilas Martz.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Trustees—Wm. Martin, John Larkins and Job Chamberlin. Clerk—H. H. Metzler. Treasurer—Hugh Newell. Jostices—D. B. Beardsley and O. A. Bailard. Constables—Joel Markie and B. L. Byat.

BOROUGH OFFICERS. Mayor-Incob Carr,
Clerk-John A. Mecks,
Treasurer-M. D. Sours.
Marshal-James Wilson.
Solicitor-James A. Bope,
Oomed-E. Palmer, P. Parlin, John Parker,
I. Linville, A. Brown and V. H. Coonstourd of Improvements—acob Carr, E. P.
Jones and J. A. Bope,

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Hall located in third story of Gage's Block, Main Street. F.NDLAY COUNCIL,R. & S. M., No. 50, Regular FINDLAY LODGE, F. & M., No. 27. Stated com-munication first and third Wednesday even ugs in each month. Odd-Fellows' Hall east side of Main Street

between Sandusky and Crawford Streets.
Golden Rulk Encampment, No. 92,1.0.0.F.
meets second and fourth Friday evenings
of each month.
Hancock Longe, So. 73, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening.

ry Tuesday evening.

Findlatladder, No. S. K. of P., meets every Monday evening in Old Fellows' Hall.

Findlay-favings and Building Loan Association meets at the Court-house on the Lurd Monday in each month.

The Wonen's Christian Temperance Unicomeets at the League Rooms, opposite the Joy House. General prayer meeting every Sabhath afternoon at 3 o'clook. Women's prayer meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Children's meeting first Salurday afternoon in each month at 3 o'clock. CHURCHES.

odist Episcopal-Rev. Willis Preshgierian Lutheran - Rev. G. W. Miller.
Lutheran - Rev. G. W. Miller.
Congregational - Rev. H. D. Kutz.
Evangelical Church - Rev. Samuel Cockif
United Brethren - Rev. A. W. Holden.
German Reform - Rev. A. Konelzka.
Church of God - Rev. D. Kline.
German Lutheran - Rev. M. Bnerkle.
St. Michael's Catholic Church - J. B. Your

Mindlan Business Directory. D. H. CILMER,

Office over Fellers, Johnson & Co's store, West Side Main Street, Finding, Ohio. April 14, 1876-6m E. PHIFER. SURVEYOR, Office in first block South of Court House Attention given to retracing the lines of old surveys, laying out, parting off, and dividing up lands, leveling for profiles of roads and ditches. March 10, 1876-6m

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D. B. BEARDSLEY, A TPORNEY AT LAW and Claim Agent.

Will practice law in State and U.S. Court, and attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. As Justice of the Peace, will attend to conveyancing andhaking depositions. Office—Room N. I Melodeon Building, Findlay, Utilo.

May 5, 76—41.

E. T. DUNN. A TTORNEY AT LAW. Office in New Bank Building, West side of Main Street, No. 69 (Nov. 22-1f.)

J. H. JOHNSON, A TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Findlay, Ohio, Office in "Head-qu riers" Bullding, North-east of Court House, Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. April 26, 1872.

JAMES A. ROPE. TTORNEY AT LAW. Office over W. L. Davis & Co's Store, Main Street, Findley Ohlo. April 14 71

JACOR P. BURKET. TFORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAY A and Notary Public. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention given Collections, Partitioning of Lands, and business in Probate Court. Office on Main Street, in Rossman's Block nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7.]

A FFORNEY AT LAW. Office up Stairs, first Door South of Court House; Findlay, O. November 24, 1874-1f. WM. M. DETWILER, M. D.,

OMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Main Street, two doors North of Karst's
G only Store, Findiny, Chilo.
Office hours—From 6 to 7½ a. m., 11 a. m. to
2 p. m., and 3 to 9 p. m.
May 1673-17

DOCTOR WAUGAMAN. ULIST AND AURIST, Studied the **Eye** with Dr. Metz at Mas Sidon, Ohio,
Long Short and Weak Sight Corrected by
the aid of French Trial Glasses.
OFFICE HOURS-SA, M, to 4 P, M.
13)1 21 Washington St., Tiffin, O,

W. L. DAVIS. J. W. DAVIS. M. L. DETWILER DAVIS, DETWILER & CQ. W HOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCE and D-alers in Flour, Provisions, We ca. Willow and Stone Ware, Confection Fruits, and a sen-raiVariety Goods at Whole sale at 4 veland and Foiedo prices. Nos. 21 and 23 Main Street. May 5, 76-41.

D. S. JUNE. D. L. JUNE & SON. ANUFACTURERS of and Wholesale Retail Denicts in the Celebarted FRE ment for sale. Also manufacturers of F Stone of all kinds, shapes and sizes for bu-ling purposes. The bost Ratioling Material's in use. Office near L.S. & S. R. R. Fren-June 4.

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Main Street, FINDLAY, O.

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Authorized Capital, - \$100,000.

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nd J. H. WILSON.

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Jan 24, 73-11

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PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS, ŒSTERLEN

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strike at the root of disease by purifying tr

VEGETINE

Is not a vite, nauscons compound, which sim-ply pages the bowels, but a side, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood and

VEGETINE

now prescribed in cases of Scrotala and ther discuses of the blood, by many of the

best physicians, owing to its great success in

VEGETINE

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for som time by some of our best physicians, but tho most incredulous in regard to its merit as now its most ardent friends and supporter

VEGETINE

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine he worked its way up to its present astonish) success by actual merit in curing all diseas of the blood, of whatever nature

VEGETINE

I visited the 1-boratory and convinced my self of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roess and heris, each of which is high

VEGETINE

PROOF.

LR. H. R. STEVENS : BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871

mething to restore them to perfect health

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co , 10 state S.

THOS, GILMORE, 229% walnut Street,

Apothecary.

friends. I am perfectly cognizant of severa cases of Scrotulous Tumors being can'd be

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

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Nervous Diseases, Stubborn Colds, Kidney

Complaints and all diseases for which a por-

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The medical value of a mustard plaster

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venience is now perfectly overcome by Ben-

son's Prepared Mustard Pinster. ic is a great

improvement on the ordinary article. It is very clean and can be applied and removed

without discoloring the ctollding or soiling the skin. It does not deteriorate with ag.

It is always reliable, as only the best quality

of mustard is used in its preparation. It is

ready to use at any moment, by simply dip-

at 25 cents per roll, by all Druggists, or malled

Guardian Notice.

THE undersigned has been duly appointed tonardian of the estate of George Long, an Imbeclie, axed about 81 years.

July 14, 76—Riw4 GEORGE TREECE.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

ping it in water. It is sold in half yard pieces

on receipt of price by

nderstood in every family. Much time is

SEABURY & JOHNSON.

short time.

certain.

To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Very respectfully yours,
A. I. GILMAN, 688 Broadway.

Respectfully yours, U.L. PETTINGILL.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 26, 1872.

ALF. GRABER, M.C. WHITELEY, H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHOP

ABRAM GRABLE, A. R. BELDEN.

M. C. WHITELEY

L. F. GAGE....

ALFRED GRABER.

VOL. 22. Doctical.

THE HAM-ERICAN RACE. BY ORPHECS-C KERR

I was by the wayside, near a Southern town I spied a sege beneath a free reciming: lis old straw hat was guiltless of a crown, His pantaloons had less oreloth than than ddressing him about the latest news. I quickly found him, by his salutation, a man of boundless and erroneous view-And vast and various misinformation.

I reckon you're a Yankee," come said be, on waits on him, with all his right-Extinction waits on him, with all his right So freely given by your laws contounded lie'll keep attacking the defenseless white Till all the colored race are killed

'in New Orleans-behold the less on taught When in convention certain blacks assem filed, A sound of peaceful throngs outside was eaught,
And in the halls the black bloodthirsty trembled; Then through the windows, lobbies, outer gate,
By the unarmed Cancasin - race surrounded
The Freemen is illed in their murdensus hate
And nineteen essered men were oadly

HANCOCK SAVINGS BANK in Central Georgia, several months ago,
The sons of Africa held a loyal inverting.
And divers white men went to see the sho
And give the speakers friendly Scuther Entile when speaking had gone on a spell, And all the air with form words resonated Upon the hapless whites the negres feel. And nineteen colored men were bally

> in old Virg'nia, at a rural place, Wheremany Africans had come for voting The merest handful of the higher race, Were looking on, and miner matters noting: When at a cry about some vote refused, The blacks infuriate on the handful Their knives and pistois mercilessly used, and fourteen colored men were bac

io, at the Capitol of all the states— Your boasted Wasnington, the placid city-fliere were in journals of the proper dates, Correct reports of what should move you hounded,
Made on the unresisting whites attacks,
And fifteen colored men were hally
wounded

Yet, furthermore; of late in Tennessee, Where Stokes was beaten at the poils by Senter,
The savage negroes, armed from head to knee,
Seemed on a fight than on their votes in-

They surned in tury on a single white, And sixteen colored men were badly wounded. The race Ham erican is dying out The sage concluded with a dismal gesture, and left me victim of amazing doubt, While he went onward in his ragged (r Southern whites, unarmed, so deadly are To Southern colored men full armed and banded.

How much more latel would they be by fur
If by the Reconstruction laws unhanded!

Educational Column. Conducted by C. F. PALMER.

HORACE MANN ON DRAWING.

Does not decetye invalids into take hopes by purging and creating a fletitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and paritying the whole system, leading the patient grad-nally to perfect health. (From an Autograph letter.) What was called a love of knowledge, was, in my time, necessarily cramped into a love of books, because there was no such thing as oral instruction. Books designed for chil dren were few, and their contents meagre and miserable. My teachers were very good people but they were very poor teachers. Looking back to the school-boy days of my mates and my-Seys a Boaton physician, "has no equal as : blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonder ful cures, after all other remedies had falled self, I cannot adopt the line of Virgil. "O fortunatos niminno sua si bona norint! I deny the bona. With the infinite

universe around as, allready to be daguerreotyped upon our souls, we were never placed at the right focus to re-Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifict and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and ecive its glorious images. I had an intense natural love of beauty and of ds speak in its praise who have been its expression in nature and the fine arts. As "a poet was in Murray lost," so at least an amateur poet, if not an WHAT IS NEEDED nrtist, was lost in me. How often when a boy, did I stop like Achimedes' LR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended
to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and
after using several bottles, was restored to
east; and discontinued its use. I feel quite
confident that there is no medicine superior
to it for those complaints for which it is 6specially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need
connecting to restore them to perfect health. herd, to gaze at the glorious sunset, and lie down upon my back at night on the earth, to look at the heavens! Yet, with all our faculties and our senses glowing and receptive, how little were we taught, or rather how much obstruction was thrust in between us and nature's teachings! Our eyes were never trained to distinguish forms and colors, our ears were stran-CING NNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir-The two bottles of VEGETINE, farmished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been frombled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGE TINE.

She was also troubled with Dispersin and gers to music. So far from being taught the art of drawing, which is a beautiful language by itself. I well remember that when the impulse to express in pictures what I could not She was also troubled with Dispersia and eneral Debility; and has been greatly benexpress in words was so strong that, as Cowper says, it tingled down to my FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN fingers, then my knuckles were rap-NATICE, Mass., June 1st, 1-72.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir-Through the advise and carnest persuasion of Re. R. S. Bets, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER. ped with the heavy ruler of the teacher, or cut with his rod, so that an artificial tingle soon drove away the natur al. Oh, when the nature and burning activity of youthful faculties shall find employment in salutary and pleasing Report from a Practical Chemist and studies or occupations, then will Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sole at retail 150% dozen (1852 bottles) of you NEGETINE since April 12, 1876, and can truly say that it has given the best satisf ction of any remedy for the complaints for which its recommended, that I ever sold. Seare 1) a day passes without some of my customer testifying to its marille of themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of severa

fair trial before their judges. It is only a little more than a week till our annual re union at Columbia Hall. It is to be hoped that every present or prospective teacher in the county will be on hand promptly and remain until the close Make your arrangements in time and come prepared to lend a hand toward giving educational matters in Old Hancock such r n impulse forward as they have not had for years. Every one who has taught has something to contribute that is valuable, if he would

parents be able to judge better of the

alleged proneness of children to mis

chief. Until then, children have not a

The educational exhibits of the sev eral States are arranged in the galleries of the Main Building, and by the large placards attract the attention from all parts of the building. Ohio seems to have most successfully solved the problem of presenting school work so that the most information can be obtained in the least time. This is ac complished by means of charts and diagrams. While in Philadelphia, we spent considerable time in this department and can truly say that for results obtained, our State is unsurpassed.

Let all teachers who have queries regarding the matter or manner of school work send them in to the editor of this column. These will frequent ly be published, unanswered, to invite replies from others. Items of interest, school news, problems, short essays, &c., will be acceptable at all times.

Let us, fellow teachers, make this column, so kindly tendered us, an interesting feature of the paper and valnable as an exchange of thought and spent in preparing a coultice and often the nustard is of poor quality and will not act,

The first Teachers' Institute held in Ohio, was conducted at Sandusky, in September, 1845, by Hon, Salem Town, of New York, M. F. Cowdery, and Dr. A. D. Lord. Another was held during the same autumn at Chardon. Can any one give any information in regard to the first Iestitute in this county?

A visit to Bro. Tutts' vacation school shows that it is possible to find pupils who are willing to study even while the thermometer ranges among the nineties. He is teaching a good school.

The Union School board has ordered a Model printing press as an aid in school work. Recent improvements have produced wonders in the line of cheap presses.

FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1876.

Miscellancous,

CENTENNIAL LETTER. Our Correspondent's Not - Back Some of the Ex

pertations of Foreign Visitors - Centennial "Sour Grapes" - The Proposed "Dorg" Show A Mountain Huntress and her Trophics Boy to Obtain Accommodations, ele-

From or Regular Correspondent J

PHO ADELPHIA, Aug. 3, 1876. If I take up my detailed account of he disputys of foreign nations this week it will growd everything else out of the letter, so I am inclined to skip them, for the time being, and devote my column to a lot of rambling notes of general interest that won't keep se well. To begin with it is stated that from present indications the ocean travel for the Exhibition will have fair ly begun by the middle of August, recent advices at the Tourist Office on the ground having given information of four Centennial excursion parties now organizing in England and upor the Continent, all of which are expect ed to start about the 1st of August. From the West, as also from the extreme South, the indications are thu the bulk of the travel to Philadelphia will be largely confined to the period between the 15th of August and the first week of October. The opening of the autumnal season, the most delight ful of the year for American travelers. s therefore anticipated as the mos crowded period of the Exhibition. Apropos of the "hard times" and the various theories concerning the number of visitors, past and prospective, l am constrained to copy the following lines by Mrs. A. M. Richards of New Orleans

Fainting with hunger and longing his eyes ain Renard a beautiful grapevine espies And oh! how enchanting were each, All covered with such a delightful soft And the fruit so refreshing and cooling

Aut, alas! quite too high for his reach! 'Oh! they are too green," said the cumning 'Fit only for fools. I don't want such-Thus with the Centennial, where money doth fail.

We hear not the truth, but a silly made That 'tisn't worth seeing-"Oh! I wouldn't Fo see such a crowd, it would trouble Why not state the fact, and let it go by? The journey and all, like the grapes, are

too high! Preparations are being pushed for ward for the Centennial Dog Show, which it is confidently anticipated, will excel any similar exhibition vet held n the United States. Very gratifying responses have been received from the owners of fancy dogs i. Great Britain and Ireland, and should there be anything like a fair representation of the nagnificent displays of dogs annually held at the Crystal Palace, in London, will make the Centennial Canine Exhibition worthy of the occasion. The greatest inducements are held out by the committee to secure animals for exhibition. The prizes offered are of very handsome character and silver aps from various sporting organizaions in the Western States. Five udges (four American and one foreign) will be appointed, and nothing left undone to make the exhibition a great access. The entries will close on August 15, and parties desirous of obaining forms can obtain them from the office of the Agricultural Depart ment. Among the special prizes already offered, the Philadelphia Sportsman Club offers a silver cup, value \$100, for the best setter dog over one year old; also, a silver cup, value \$100, for the best pointer dog over one year old. The Detroit Gun club offers a \$100 silver cup for the best one yearold setter from Michigan. Several other prizes are announced by private parties and by the publishers of various

spo ting papers. • The Kansas and Colorado State building, which was not completed at the time I gave a review of the different State headquarter, has lately been opered. It is a good looking structure, in the form of a cross, and was erected by these two States jointly. Unlike many of the others, it is largely devoted to a display of the agricultural and nineral products of these States, and some of the curiosities found on the plains and in the mountains. Chief among the attractions in that part of it reserved for Colorado, is a lady like woman of less than the ordinary stature, and comparatively slight physical development, known as Mrs. Maxwell, the Rocky Mountain Buntress, This lady is reputed to have killed with her own hands five hundred wild animals, and specimens of these stuffed by herself, are on exhibition. Among these are several large bisons, a number of deer, including the red deer; a pair of Rocky Mountain sheep, a ferocious puma, a number of wild eats, two elk. three bears-grizzly, einnamon and black-a wolverine-said to be the most dangerous animal in the Westmany varieties of rabbits, including the rare coney rabbit, found only on mountain-peaks, above the timber line, and many specimens of marmot, squirrel, nountain rats, a back footed ferret,

etc. The last-mentioned animal is a rare specimen, the one owned by the Smithsonian Institute being the only other known to have been shot and pre served. The collection also includes a family of prairie dogs, owls and snakes, which the Huntress has often seen in the same burrow, and to these are added cases of birds, waterfowl, &c., besides two exhibits of live prairie dogs and rattlesnakes, the entire display of over 300 animals being very artistically arranged. Mrs. Maxwell is a native of Pennsylvania, but was taken to Wisconsin at an early age, where, years after, she married a business man of that State, who subsequently emigrated to Colorado in hopes of profiting by purchasing and working claims in the New Eldorado. This was in the spring of 1860, when the mining fever was at its height. The couple settled at Mountain, now Central City, near Denver, the "settling" consisting simply in pitching a tent on the hillside. At that time there were not a dozen white women in the whole territory, as it was not until 1859 that a white woman set foot on the soil, and as a consequence, the lady was for a long time

fall upon the authors of this slander The action of the majority of the fonse in confirming Gowle's right to the

Findlay Teffersonian.

eat held by fraud and usurpation, is not whit less infamous. In justice it mus w said that a portion of the Democrats proved by their votes, that justice and onor were higher considerations with bem than party advantages. Two of them on the committee that investigated the case, voted with their Republican ssociates in favor of giving the seat to Mr. Platt to which he was clearly entitled; but the recommendations of a me ority were ignored on the final vote.-These are the patriots who fill the country with their doleful lamentations and atriotic groans at its undone condition ecause of radical misrule and partizan

A feeling of hoplessness relative to the appropriation bills has taken the place of the bright anticipations of an immedi ate compromise adjournment. No pregress has been made during the wes ast; and at the last report of a disagree ment upon the consular and diplomatibill, in the Senate it was suggested that no forther effort be made. A new com nittee was, however appointed after a warm discussion. The Senate Commi tee proposed to acquiesce in the reduced salaries if the House would recede from ts proposed new legislation: but these Confederate gentlemen declined. Amid all the discussion that has been

provoked upon the proposition to restore the legal tender feature of the silver, i has been make apparent that a large ma jorty of people, usually well informed knew nothing about the act of 1873 an nulling the legal tender feature of silver Should an opportunity occur to bring up Bland's bill for a vote it is believed tha would pass both House and Senate after having been amended and shorn of its objectionable features. There has been quite a revolution in the minds of those in as well as those out or Congress. It has at last been decided in Democratic caucus to instruct the Conmittee on Banking and Currency to r port a bill repealing the clause of the Resumption act which fixes the date for esumption. But much doubt is expressed whether even this will move this obdurate committee to action. Senator Logan has made repeated attempts to call up the equalization bounty bill, without success; but his well known perseerence may accomplish it before ac ournment is reached. The river and harbor bill has been sent back to the comnittee by the Senate with instrutcion to cut down the appropriations to a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000. It is generally conceded that it will be vetoed, should it reach the President. Democrats are waiting with bated breath to hear from the conference between Tilden and Hendricks; and they do not attempt to dis guise the fact that Tilden's failure to inugurate an "aggressive campaign," a

THE REFORM CANDIDATE AND THI CREDIT MOBILIER.

ed the whole party.

In 1866 Mr. James Parton publishe an interesting work entitled "A Manu al for the Instruction of Rings, Rail road and Political," etc., which was bought up and destroyed almost as soon as it was on the shelves of the bood seller. The work exposed a number of persons in high places, who in terested themselves in getting it out of the way. In the introduction the work referred to Sir Morton Peto, who died of grief after having issued, without authority, 125,000 pounds in securities of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. The author then stated that there is now no necessity for such unpleasant occurrences and reverses. The mistake of Peto was in not dividing his risk and legalizing the proceed ing by a combination now technically known as a Ring. "This plan," says Mr. Parton, "was first adopted, as far as known in the United States, by an eminent lawyer of Wall street, S. J. Tilden, and a prominent Chicago land operator." A writer in the Cincinnati

Commercial of July 26th says of this "The work is devoted, in good part to an expose of Mr. Tilden's operation and machinations in the Northwest the larceny of the Galena and Chicago Railroad, the Chicago and Northwest ern Railroad swindle, 'Tilden's mine &c. showing how western farmers and stockholders were robbed of and Mr Tilden enriched by millions in a brief period, and how the 'Granger' move ment resulted as a consequence. Bold and unblushing as thase swin dles were, they are mere trilles com pared the great robber of the Credi

Esq., was one of the prime instigators The Union Pacific Call ad Company received its funds under grants of Cor gress from the government. It soot became manifest to the company that the cost of construction would not ab sorb all the funds appropriated by at sought to invent a scheme by which this surplus money could be stolen from the government. They at first thought they would build the road themselves and take the twenty million dollars as profits, but this would not be "Eminent counsel, Mr. Samue J. Tilden by name, was called in, and every obstacle was speedily overcome In order to avoid personal responsi bility they purchased the charter of the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency," trading company of Pennsylvania, had its name changed to the "Credit Mobilier of America," and operated through this new corporation. Two millions of of the stock of the Union Pacific had been subscribed, and 218,000 paid in. Samuel J. Tilden received \$20,000 of this stock. (See page 742, report the committee.) The "Credit Mobilier" then purchased all the outstanding stock of the Union Pacific. The two companies were of course, idental. having the same offices, officers directors and stockholders. The one let the contract for building the road to the other, and the two succeeded it windling the government out of large ums, corruptin a number of Congress men and demoralizing public opinion reperally. The part that Samuel J. Pilden, Esq., took in this dishones transaction, may be seen from the fol

owing evidence By Mr. Hoar. Were you not informed by the counsel who drew the con-

ent upon the contract for building the road was in entire compliance with the law.

Q. All of New York? All of New York. On page 328 John B. Alley, another

JEFFERSONIAN Steam Printing Office

THOSE who recognize the magic power of printers' low, (and all successful business men do.) are informed that we have refitted our office, which is now furnished with the latest and most beautiful styles of type. Taylor Mammoth Drum Cylinder, Norparell Hair Medium and Gordon (latest improved) Presses run by steam, under the supervision of an experienced and careful foreman, and together with our low rents added to the fact that we use steam power gives us a greet alwantage. ise steam power, gives us a great advantage ver city offices. Call and examine our work

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800, besides 834 000,000 of fractional

NO. 14. Fine Job Work a Specialty.

currency. How shall the Government make these notes at all times as good as specie! It has to provide in reference to the mass, which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reserve of coin adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a gnaranty against the transient drains artificially created by panies, or by speculation. It has also to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for several use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money. To make the coin now in the Treasury available for the objects of this reserve to gradually strengthen and enlarge the eserve, to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise does not seem to me a work of difficulty if wisely planned and discreetly pursued, it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the Preasury on the 30th of June, including what is held against the coin certiffcates, \$74,000,000. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years from July 1st, 1865 to June 30th 1876, averag ing nearly \$76,600,000 a year, was \$832 000,000 in the whole period, of which \$617,000,000 were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quanity by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by pracical knowledge and judgment. espect to what ever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use, and which in order to save the interest will be returned for redemption, they can be either paid or they can be funded. Whether they ontinue as currency or be absorbed nto the vast mass of securities held as an investment is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even it they were to remain in the present form, and the Government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with Government, State, municipal, and other corporate and private bonds, which thousands of nillions exist among us. In the perfeet ease with which they can be cha ed from currency into investments lies the only danger to be guarded against, in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascer tained surplus, that is, the withdrawal of any which are not a permanent excess beyond thewants of business. resisted at every step, but it must | Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects the public ima ination with the fear of an apprehend the immediate representatives of the ed searcity. In a community where people in one branch of Congress, credit is so much used, fluctuations of while struggling to reduce expendi value and vicissitudes in business are tures, compelled to confront the menlargely caused by the temporary beliefs ace of the Senate and Executive, that unless objectionable appropriations be onform to ascertained realities. consented to the operations of the Government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment

of men, even before those beliefs can The amount of necessary currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed on conjecture. That amount is subjecto both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it, which seemed to be durable, happened at the beginning of the civil war by a subst tuted use of currency in place of individual credits. It varies with certain states of business. It fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In the autumn for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural poducts begin their operations, they usually need to borrow capital or circulating credit, by which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being disturbed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent, of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money enters, a scarcity ensues, and also stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such experi

ences that in a discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York Legislature, of January 5th, 1875, the suggestion was made that the Federal Government is bound to redeem every portion of its issues which the onblie do not wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize the supply of currency, and enacted exclusions against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system should passively allow the volume of circulation credits to ebb and flow according to the ever changing wants of business. It should mitate as closely as possible the nat aral laws of trace, which it has superseded by artificial contrivances. And in a similar discussion in my message of January 4th, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such neasures as would keep the aggregate amount of the currency self adjusting during all the process, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, with out exciting the public imagination with alarms, which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of redit, and disturb the natural operations of business. Public eco official retrenchments, and wise finance are the means which the St. Louis Convention indicates as the provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction of the expenses of the Government below its ncome, for that imposes no new charge on the people. If, bowever, the improvi dence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to supplement the results of econo mies and retrenchments by some resort to loans, we should not besitate. The iovernment ought not to speculate its own dishonor in order to save the interest on its broken promises, which it still compels private dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The brightest National honor is not only right, but would prove profitable. Of the public debt \$985,000,000 bear interest at 6 per cent. in gold, and \$712,000,000 at 5 per cent. in gold. The average interest is 5.58 per cent. Adhancial policy which should secure the highest credit wisely availed of ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent, on the average would be \$17,000,000 a year in gold. That saving, regularly invested at four and a half per cent., would in less that thir ty-eight years extinguish the principal The whole \$1,700,000,000 of the funded debt might be paid by this saving alone without cost to the people. The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall be ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that will inspire confidence and neournge the reviving of besiness. The earliest time in which such results can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations have been matured the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the com merce of foreign countries, and the condition of exchanges with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail having reference ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not

assemble a counsel over his ocean

lash the rudder for the whole voyage.

A human intelligence must be at the

must be on the helm to feel the ele-

the waters and wind. A humi

helm to discern the shifting forces of

chart, and fix an angle by which to

admiration, and retrospection whenever she appeared. The Michigan buildies Abother the late ones, was formally opened . few days since by Governor Bugley This structure | one of the most ar tistically desired and finely finished State buildings on the grounds, the airy and graceful proportions of the superstructure culminating in a high villa tower on the south side. The building is made entirely of native woods, and the interior is adorned with rich engravings of oiled and polished wood of every variety grown in the State. It is handsomely, though not extravagantly furnished throughout, and the parlor on the second floor is a gem of comfort and good taste. At the opening of the building it was almost immediately thronged with visitors, a large proportion of whom were from Michigan. The delightful weather of this week makes the Exposition doubly attractve and is only a foretaste of what the

next three months will be. It appears that the thousands of far away people who are coming next month have not vet made their arrangements for acnmodations. I am in almost daily receipt of letters of inquiry on this subject, which I cannot possibly answer for lack of time. The Centennial Lodging and Boarding House Agency, 717 Sansom Steet, makes a specialty of such attentions and can be relied upon to provide all applicants with just what they want, in any part of the city. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Fellows, the superintendent and can youch for his agreeableness and promptness. But it is not necessary to engage quarters in advance. There are at least 125,000 rooms at the disposal of visitors, outside of hotel fa-

cilities, and all can be comfortably served. Above all, visitors should not purchase tickets for accommodations beforehand, as numerous cases of imposition occur in this way. The most prudent and satisfactory way is to retain your baggage checks on arrival and go direct to the agency, whence you can be conducted without charge to the sort of quarters you desire, and be enabled to see what you get before paying for it. Good board can thus be

obtained for from \$7.00 to \$12.00 per week. One of the greatest discomforts of of adequate means of reaching the grounds from the city at a reasonable price and in a reasonable time. The street cars running to the Park are always overloaded and most uncomfort ably crowded, and nearly an hour is consumed in making the trip. This trying ordeal however can now be avoided. On Saturday last the Pennsylvania Railroad commenced running trains from Sixteenth and Market streets to the Exposition grounds, which were at once largely patronized by the public. A pleasant ride of a few minutes brings the passengers to the Exposition gates, where they are set down in a cool and comfortable state of mind ready to begin their explorations of the great World's Fair without any of the fatigue which is necessarily induced by a long, hot and dusty ride in a street car.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Muddle-Democratic Investigations-Fle tion Fraud-Appropriations-Silver Bill-Resumption-Bounty Bill-Democrats Demoral-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3d, 1876. What with the silver legal-tender exitement, the Bluford Wilson sensation. the Robeson investigation business, the hot blood generated by the hopeless condition of appropriation bills, and the Platte-Goode contested election case.— Congress has presented unusually attractive bills and we, the people, have been correspondingly edified since my last etter. Relative to the first there appears to be a general demand that Mr. Bristow come to the front and clear up what has become a matter of absorbing public increst, through the vague hints and ininuations that have from time to time been thrown out by him and his friends. Should he still refuse to enlighten the pubic not withstanding the President's letter releasing him from all obligations of seresy, the verdict will be against him, adging fram the temper displayed here: and if Mr. Wilson thought to establish his character as a "reformer," having a perabundance of gratitude towards he patron who lifted him from obscurity o some prominence as a Government official, he has signally failed, judging from the same point of observation.-The impression has been running for ome time that the President has been lesignedly and persistently misrepreented and wounded without a cause. and there is a disposition manifested by eading Republicans to continue investigations until every one concerned shall have been made to occu,, their posi-

Our Democratic reformers are just a ttle restless and measy lest their maantly partizan course towards Secreary Robeson should react upon their wn party. The action of the majority of the Naval Committee, during the seven months of investigation has been pretty thoroughly ventilated within the past week in the House, and the vile intraments by which they sought to drag down a faithful and efficient public offieer have become known to the reading public. Disreputable women, blacknailers, gamblers, Cuployees discharged for cause, and criminals who only testified when they was ised immunity DOST Crimes mong the m nd it is by ne mouths . s. sses that they have labored all inter, spring, and part of the summer to blacken the repuation of Mr. Robeson. The rights of the minority of the committee have been pointedly ignored; and every witness who testified against the Secretary was discharged without an opportunity on the part of the accused to cross-examine them. Upon such ex-parte statements from witnesses who would have een rejected in a Court of Justice, this najority has come before the House with its reports reciting numerous crimes and nisdemeanors which they believe the Secretary guilty of; and then, evading the duty incumbent upon them, they atmuch aunoyed by the miners, who retempt to escape further responsibility by garded her as a rare curlosity, and perreferring the evidence to another comsisted in stopping work and gazing upmittee,that whatever odium should come on her with looks of mingled wonder, from an attempt at impeachment may of the Credit Mobilier operators, was versal disaster. The Federal taxes of the last cleven years reach the gigantic sum of \$4,500,000,000. Local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than \$7,500,000,000. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly improed our aggregate wealth and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by the most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation, that increased the scarifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Freasurer. It was aggravated moreover by a financial policy which tended to diminish energy, skill, and economy of production and frugality of private onsumption, and induced miscalcule tion in business and an unremunerative use of capital and labor. Even in the prosperous times the daily wants of ndustrious communities press closely upon their dally earnings. The margin of possible National savings is at best a small percentage of the National earnings, yet now, for these eleven years, the Governmental consumption has been a larger portion of the Nation al earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times or all new investments. The conuences of the e errors are now a pres ut public calamity; but they never doubtful, never invisible, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fletiticus prosperity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes: "They bear heavily on every man's income, upon every ndustry, and every business in th ountry, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily un less we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale the tax gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our prof. its, but also a portion of our capi-tal. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the Radical majority of Congress. cannot afford that policy toward the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our Government is being converted. We cannot afford the present guilbeent scale of taxation Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1861: "There is no royal road for Government more than for an individual or corporation. What you want now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income." I would give all the legerdemain of finance and inanciering: I would give the whole of it for the old, homely maxim. "Live within your income." This reform will

be pressed persistently.

an amendment of the Constitution

ought to be devised separating into

distinct bills appropriations for the va-

rious departments of public service

and excluding from each bill all appro-

printions for other objects and all in

ependent legislation. In that way

one can the revisory power of each

of the two Houses and of the Execu-

tive be preserved and exempted from

the moral decrees which often compels

objectionable appropriations rather

An accessory cause embracing the

distress in business is to be found in

government imposed on the States of

the South. Besides the ordinary

effects of an ignorant and dishonest

Administration, it has ifficted upon

them enormous issues of fraudulent

bonds, the scanty avails of which were

wasted or stolen, and the existence of

which, a public discredit tending to

bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes,

generally oppressive, in some instances

have confliscated the entire income of

property and totally desroyed its mar-

cetable value, It is impossible that

these evils should not react upon the

prosperity of the whole country. . The

with the material interests of all in re-

quiring that every obstacle be removed

to a complte and durable reconciliation

between the kindred population, once

unnaturally estranged, on the basis

recognized by the St. Louis platform,

States with its amendments universally

accepted as a final settlement of the

neficent the moral influence of every

uental authority ought to be exerted.

not alone to maintain their just equal-

ity before the law, but likewise to es-

tablish a cordial fraternity and good

will among citizens whatever their race

or color, who are now united in the

me destiny of common self-govern-

ment. If the daty shall be assigned

to me I should not fail to exercise the

powers with which the laws and Con

Magistrate to protect all its citizens,

whatever their former condition, in

every political and personal right.

'Reform is necesary," declared the St

Louis Convention, "to establish a

sound currency, restore the public

credit, and maintain the national hor

or;" and it goes on to "demand a judi

ious system of preparation by publi-

conomies, by official retreachments

nd by wise finance which shall enable

the nation soon to assure the whole

world of its perfect ability and its per-

ect readiness to meet any of its prom

es at the call of the creditor entitled

payment." The object demanded by

the Convention is a resumption of spe

cie payments on legal tender notes of

the United States that would not only

restore the public credit and maintain

the national honor, but it would estab-

lish a sound currency for the people

The method by which this object is to be

pursoed, and the means by which it is to

e attained, are disclosed by what the

Convention demanded for the future,

and by what it denounced in the past

Resumption of specie payments by the

Government of the United States or

its legal tender notes would establish

specie payments by all the banks or

all their notes. The official statement

made on the 12th of May shows that

the amount of bank notes was \$300,

000,000, less \$20,000,000 held by them-

selves. Against these \$280,060,000 of

notes, the banks held \$141,000,000 of

legal tender notes, or a little more than

they also held on deposit in the Feder-

al Treasury, as security for these notes,

bonds of the United States worth in

gold about \$360,000,000, available and

current in all foreign money markets.

possible for their notes to be presented

for payment, would have \$500,006,000

of specie funds to pay \$280,000,000 of

notes without contracting their loans

to their customers or calling on any

private debtor for payment. Suspend-

ed banks undertaking to resume have

usually been obliged to collect from

needy borrowers means to redeem ex-

essive issues and to provide reserves.

A vague idea of distress is therefore

often associated with the process of

resumption, but the conditions which

caused distress in those former instan-

ces do not now exist. The Govern

ment has only to make good its own

promises and the banks can take care

of themselves without distressing any-

body. The Government is therefore

the sole delinquent. The amount of

legal tender notes of the United States

In resuming, the banks, even if it were

ty per cent of their amount:

titution of our country clothe its Chief

good citizen as well as every Govern

ontroversies which engendered the

of the Constitution of the United

obler motives of humanity concur

the systematic and insupportable mis

than stop the wheels of government.

must be confessed that Mr. Tilden hr "had much experience and labor in Re form," as he modestly said to a com mittee of gentlemen, a few days ago in New York. He "re-formed" the Union Pacific railrod company into the most collossal piece of rascality known to this century, and if he could once get the government into his hands would receive such a stimulus that "credit mobiliers" might be multiplied all over the country, It will not do to

THE SILVER OUESTION.

tends to steadiness and prevents vio ences in contracts which had but twen

ty or thirty years to run. Thus, while

the two together do not constitute an

or no loss results. But to this general rule history shows two or three important exceptions. Three time within 4,000 year has one or the other of the precious metals increased so suddenly as to lower its value relative to the other. In the year 1551 gold was so cheap ened that an ounce of it was only equal to two onnees of silver! About the time Carthage was destroyed gold was considerably cheapened, standing only one to nine of silver. But for the past three hundred years the ratio has rare ly risen above or fallen below fourteen or lifteen of silver to one of gold; and there is every reason to believe that the present decline in silver is unnatu-

TILDEN ALSO.

receive a personal delivery of you ment. The Convention,

tract that this was a violation of the Mr. Ames. We were informed by counsel whom we consulted that this suing of stock (to the C. M.) as a pay-

Question. Who were the counse that gave you that advice? Answer. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Charles Tracy and Judge Allen.

questioned on the same subject, with the result as follows: Q. And further, I understood you to say that you were instructed by eminent counsel, upon whose advice you relied, that the course you took was a compliance with the law. A. Yes, sir. Q. Have you ever seen, or do you know whether that opinion of eminent

counsel is in existence now, in writ A. I do not know. I do not know whether it was given in writing. Q. Was it given to you by these

A. Mr. Tilden, I know, told me that he regarded it as a compliance with the law. Mr. Cornelius S. Bushnell, another of the principal Credit Mobilier managers, gave testimony (page 5c) of the lawyers who had been consulted by the Credit Mobilier Company, and names Sam. J. Tilden.

The same witness, at pages 555 and 556, is fecorded as testifying: Q. I will ask you a question which I asked Mr. Alley. Do you know of any legal advice having been taken by the gentlemen engaged in this transact tion in reference to the question whether these contracts and the taking the stock under them, was a substantial compliance with the provisions of the law requiring the capital to be paid in cash?

A. I can answer that we were in formed by the best legal talent, as we supposed, that we could do so and that we were complying with the terms of the law.

Q. Can you furnish to the commit tee the testimony of any cousel of eminence to the fact that, at the time of these transactions, he gave you any such advice? A. It is my opinion that I can.

Mr. Hoar. You may or may not, as you please, name the counsel whom you have in your mind as having given you that opinion.

Witness, I will name several gen tlemen, who, I am prepared to say advised us that the course we (Credi Mobilier) were taking was legal and safe course for us to adopt. I will name Tracy, Olmstead & Co., of New York. It is my opinion that a gentle man who is now a judge of the Court of Appeals in New York, William F Allen, advised us also to that effect. think that Judge Jera Black also so advised us; and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden From a perusal of this testimony, it

vert it into. His inventive genius trust him to "reform" the government

The Dayton Journal has the follow ing very sensible remarks on the silver question. We notice that Thurlow Weed holds about the same opinion

"The silver question has already de veloped its own peculiar literature, and promised, has depressed and demoralize as might have been expected, there is a vast deal of nonsense uttered on both sides. If it be urged that we are to have silver and pay debts in it simply because it is cheap, then the gold men are right in denouncing the scheme as silly and dishonest. The real, the honest reason why we should have the old silver dollar is, that was the contract. It was not the contract that greenbacks were to be a permanent currency, or gold an exclusive one; the Constitution did recognize silver from the first and did not recognize paper. But incidentally it may be shown that the use of both metals lent fluctuations in either. It further appears that through all recorded time the value of the two metals, though constantly changing, has changed so slowly that it made no practical differ-

> absolutely perfect standard of values, (there is no such standard), yet they come so near it that practically little

Mobilier, in which Samuel S. Tilden rally great, and that it will soon advance, not indeed to the ratio of fourteen or fifteen to one of gold, or about sixteen to one. This is a decline from natural an inimate causes, as much so as a decline in pork or wheat, and either party to a contract has the moral right to take advantage of it.

The Long Agony at Last Over,

GENTLEMEN: When I had the hono

ALBANY, July 31.

letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 28th of June at St. Louis, advising me o my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engageing its nomination, adopted a declar ation of principles which, as a whole seems to me a wise exposition of the ecessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the Government to its true functions, to restore to the the purity of the Administration, and to renew the prosperity of the peo-ple; but some of these reformers are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval. The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense Federal, State, and municipal, and the nodes of Federal taxation justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in the excessive Gov-ernmental consumption. Under the

illusions of a specious prosperity en-gendered by false policies of the Fed-

eral Government, a waste of capital

has been going on ever since the peace

of 1865 which could only end in uni-